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REPORT ON THE MAIDEN BAY PROSPECT, REVILLAGIGEDO ISLAND, ALASKA, 1937

The Maiden Bay prospect is a fair grade zinc and low grade copper property of merit with considerable development work done.

GENERAL FEATURES.

It is located about three fourths of a mile north of Maiden Bay, Revillagigedo Island, and is eighteen miles southeast of Ketchikan, Alaska. Maiden Bay is called Moth Bay on the government charts.

There are seven claims surveyed for patent, Lone Jack, Black Jack, Gonzinka, Bonanza King, and Sulphide lode claims; U. S. Mineral Survey 1590. An official plat of the claims accompanies this report.

The property is three fourths of a mile from tidewater transportation. At the present time there is a good trail and a road can be built easily.

Sufficient timber for mining purposes is on the claims. Water is also available.

The main outcrops are along the top of a northwest-southeast ridge at an elevation of about 400 feet. The area lies within the western foothills of the coast range. There are many evidences of glaciation.

The climate is mild and wet.

GENERAL GEOLOGY.

The general geology of the district as mapped by F. E. and C. W. Wright, U. S. Geological Survey, is shown on the map accompanying this report. The Maiden Bay property is in a band of tiny schist between volcanic greenstone flows with intercalated slates, all of Paleozoic age. These Paleozoic rocks are intruded by a small Mesozoic outlying batholith of the coast granitic batholith and granodiorite outcrops one fourth mile south and three fourths mile north of the property. (See insert on accompanying map). The main coast range granitic batholith is about twenty miles to the east.

MINING GEOLOGY

The accompanying map shows the detailed mining geology and assay results. At the present time a clear white print is not obtainable in Ketchikan so an uncolored blue print is included to show clearly all figures on the map.

There are six open cuts on the surface that are on the main ore zone. These indicate an ore shoot 200 feet long, about ten feet wide, averaging about 12% zinc, 1% copper and probably about a dollar gold and silver.

Underground the oreshoot is developed for the same length but farther to the southeast on account of rake. Zinc content is slightly lower and copper content slightly higher. The width varies more but is increasing to the southeast with one lens eighteen feet wide.

Surface work and underground work to the northwest is discouraging with only small lenses of commercial ore indicated. No work has been done southeast of the two hundred foot length developed, either on the surface or underground.

on the main ore zone. This area should be explored in the hope of adding tonnage to the developed ore. Assay results have not yet been received for samples Numbers 7121, 7122, 7123, 7124, representing an 18½ foot width in the crosscut farthest to the southeast in the main ore zone. The ore appears to be about the same grade as in the other crosscuts.

Only the most important facts relating to the mining geology are mentioned in this written report as all details are on the accompanying map. The maps is the important part of the report.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Provided a market for zinc concentrates can be found on the Pacific Coast, where at present there is no electrolytic zinc plant, the writer recommends:

1. Open cut work to the southeast on the main ore zone on the surface. This work should be a hundred feet north of the present cuts at elevations 333 and 385 feet and the accompanying map should be used as a guide in locating the cuts.

2. If favorable results are obtained in the open cuts, drive the tunnel to pick up the ore underground.

3. Drop a hundred feet or more in the creek gulch and develop the ore at greater depth, provided the results of No. 2 are favorable. About 500 feet of crosscutting will be necessary to reach the ore in this lower tunnel.

In spite of the fact that electrolytic zinc plants are too far away for shipping the concentrates at present, there are market possibilities for zinc concentrates in Japan and for electro-chemical companies on the coast in the United States, that do not want the pure metal, notably those making zinc chloride for preserving railroad ties. Also it may not be long before an electrolytic zinc plant is located on the Pacific coast. There is some possibility that the copper content may increase with depth. Sample No. 7121 should be run for cadmium as its possible presence would add to the value of the ore.

CONCLUSION.

The Maiden Bay prospect is a property of doubtful value under present conditions, but is an attractive prospect if an assured market for zinc concentrates on the Pacific Coast is established.

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7121.

Gold	0.01	Oz. per ton	Value $ 0.35
Silver	0.27	" " "	" 0.18
Copper	1.20%		" 2.40
Zinc	8.54%		" 8.54
			$11.47

7122.

Gold	0.01	Oz. per ton	Value $ 0.35
Silver	1.16	" " "	" 0.74
Copper	1.25%		" 2.50
Zinc	9.55%		" 9.55
			$13.14

7123.

Gold	0.01	Oz. per ton	Value $ 0.35
Silver	0.67	" " "	" 0.44
Copper	0.80%		" 1.60
Zinc	5.33%		" 5.33
			$ 7.72

7124.

Gold	0.01	Oz. per ton	Value $ 0.35
Silver	0.59	" " "	" 0.38
Copper	1.56%		" 3.26
Zinc	7.68%		" 7.68
			$11.57

Gold at $ 35.00 per oz.
Silver at 64.64¢ " "
Copper at 10cents per lb.
Zinc at 5 " " "